

Recommends Abolition of Fee System, Beginning With Cities and Larger Counties. Pensions Should Always Be Paid in Full—Uniform Accounting System Needed Throughout the State.

In my judgment, they should regularly appropriated in specific amounts for definite purposes, and the expenditures made from such funds should be regularly audited in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts and paid by warrant attached to receipts, itemized bills. In the same way, the appropriations to our public institutions should not, as at present, be paid in monthly instalments, to be deposited in bank and drawn against by these institutions. On the contrary, the claims against these institutions should be

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

and from crabs and clams \$1,000,000, making a total of \$7,500,000, and placing Virginia ahead of all the States in the production of food.

Fee System.

I am, and have been for years, in favor of paying fair salaries to our State officials, requiring them to collect the fees now allowed by law and paying them into the treasury of the State on the first of every month. I think it wise, however, that this change should be made gradually.

Liquor Referendum Not Mentioned, but Shipment of Liquor to Dry Territory, He Says, Should Be Forbidden—State Should Care for Dependant Classes and Treat Chronic In-

On this important subject the Auditor has already given full information. In his report, and little remains to be said, except to call attention to certain conditions which should, if possible, be remedied.

The fiscal year ends on the 30th of September, and the appropriation year on the last day of October. As a consequence it frequently happens that there is chargeable against the balance, as was the case on the first of October, as was the case on the first of the fiscal year, appropriations which more than consume it. This condition, to the Auditor, consisting to the public and the General Assembly, should be so changed as that the appropriation year and the fiscal year should be the same time.

The interests of the State are now so numerous and so varied as to demand the best thought of these intricate and complicated questions, and should be conducted on a sound and conservative business basis. Appropriations should not only be well within the resources of the State, but should provide for the accumulation of a fund not less than \$500,000. This must continue to be a special fund to meet contingencies, such as the destruction by fire of one of the State hospitals. By the aid of such a fund the State would have no difficulty in tiding over the emergency, as at September and October, when the demands on the Treasury are extremely heavy, and the receipts are small. The surplus might be used for such purposes at such a time. Every establishment, having a \$1,000,000 endowment, provides for a special fund, and the State should do likewise.

From information received from the Auditor's office, I think it is safe to say that the State is in a balance against the State on the first of September, 1911, and after meeting the expenses of the General Assembly, there will be a surplus in the Treasury of at least \$100,000. I cannot give the exact figures at this time, but the receipt of January and February are more or less problematical. The estimate cited is based on revenue for these two months in excess of that received last year.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, the Auditor of Public Accounts estimates that the State will receive \$6,130,325, and receipts for specific purposes not available for appropriation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, of \$6,895,244.12. The accounts to which "receipts for specific purposes" are referred are on page 75 of the Auditor's Report.

At this point it may be well to call attention to what seems to me to be a mistake in the classification of accounts. All of these special funds are turned into the Treasury, and all of them are applicable for certain purposes. But

under the classification of the law, liquor will come in from commerce, law and order, and our dealers will be deprived of their profit. This is true, although the greatest harm of the liquor traffic is liquor that will be ordered, and the less the State can do to prevent it, the more it is also true that very many good people in practically all of the States are in favor of prohibition. Congress pass a law which will correct this, and if it is so recognized, while we are waiting for Congress to act, in justice to the people of this territory and the "dry" States south of us, we should show the way.

As an officer in my position, charged with the enforcement of the laws of the State, is obliged to keep in mind the fact that liquor causes a very large percentage—certainly as much as seventy per cent—of the crime committed in this State, and that the temperance people show that the average criminal age is below twenty-five. In establishing a regulation for license, which thinking men recognize as dangerous, that as far as possible the liquor habit should be broken, and be not put in the way of the men. I believe that most of them can resist this habit after business hours, and the temperance people recommend that the saloon "business" which has been made a day business, and be required to close at sunset and not to open until sunrise.

In conclusion of this subject, I wish to repeat what I said in my inaugural address delivered on the first day of September, 1910, and simply reiterate my steadfast opposition to saloons, and my confidence in the people of this State, and Virginia, who have the right to settle the question as to them shall seem best."

The Public Health.

Lamenting and gratifying indeed has been the progress of health work in the Commonwealth since I took office two years ago. Reductions in the ravages of disease have become matters of everyday occurrence. A few years ago seemingly idle dreams, such as that of human immunity from the most deadly and aged so-called cholera. Within the last year the number of new cases of consumption has been reduced by almost 1,000; many new water supplies have been installed; the progress against typhoid fever has been greatly advanced; hookworm disease is steadily and surely being banished from the Commonwealth. The successful prosecution of this work requires funds, and it will be forthcoming, and the enactment of laws which will aid the health forces of the State. Paramount among the needs of the Commonwealth is the health of the State Board of Health supervising over water supplies, in order to prevent their contamination, an act to prevent the contamination of water for statistics, and some provision for the free distribution of diptheria anti-

HON. WILLIAM HODGES MANN.

The State should have on hand at all times a surplus of not less than \$500,000 with which to meet an emergency.

<p>kin. The work of the State Department of Health has meant a saving to the people of the State.</p>	<p>Board of Charities and Corrections, demands State action. Conditions must</p>	<p>division of the general government. This co-operation will be especially</p>
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vision of the general government.
his co-operation will be especially

number \$3,500,000; from nsk \$300,000.

After I became Governor, Hon W. W.

s found to be \$9,998.69, of which the commission paid \$4,054.22, leaving \$5,944.47 due, of which Dr. Schubert used \$2,444.47, leaving due a balance of \$3,500, which I ask the Gen-

stantly, but conservatively raised, I

presented certain facts which should be brought to the attention of the Legislature.

school funds. The Department of Public Instruction through its special accountant should have the right to inspect the books of local school officials and treasurers, to prescribe the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)